

# A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF SCHEDULE TRIBES IN THE NORTH EAST STATE OF MANIPUR

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## ABSTRACT

*Socioeconomic profile of the hilly district, tribal development programme, and distribution along with the characteristic of the population of scheduled tribes in Manipur is right to mention as the capacity of an economy for its development and growth is determined by various factors. Education may not be a remedy for all our ills but is definitely a means of change for the betterment of society. Education has always been considered as tools for social change (Mathur, 1994). In modern society, education has been taken as a sound economic investment in all the developed and the developing societies, more emphasis is being made to education. Keeping this remark, an examination of the labor force and their participation in the productive economic activity in a backward and primitive economy like the tribal economy of Manipur has become meaningful. Therefore, an attempt has been made in this paper to examine the composition and distribution of human resource development of the scheduled tribes in Manipur and their changing structure. The study found a significant relationship between the satisfaction of the present state policies for tribal development and the income of the respondents. Also paper is to acquire the significant relationship between the satisfaction with the present state policies for tribal development and income of the family.*

**KEYWORDS:** Tribal Development, Economy, Occupation, Labor & Society

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## INTRODUCTION

Education is an important factor which shows a critical part in the socio-economic changes. After independence, a large number of educational institutions including Technical Institution like Medical Colleges, Agricultural College, Industrial Training Institute, etc. were set up. Although there has been a phenomenal growth of the educational institution in Manipur, the expansion of educational opportunities particularly of the technical and vocational institution remains inadequate. Higher education needs a lot of qualitative improvement to make every graduate a really educated and socially useful person. If sufficient investment cannot be made to provide good opportunities for quality education to the students, youth cannot be adequately prepared for facing the realities of life. As a result, there is a lot of discontentment and frustration among the youths. There is no denying the fact that in order to expand quality education the rapid growth of population needs to be controlled (**Planning Department, 1990**). Education and economy in the tribal society have always linked with each other. A large proportion of wastage and drop out could be explained in terms of the use of children by the parents for economic purposes. The missionaries' efforts towards the development of modern education in Manipur could not be underestimated.

Modern education spread like a fire in the hills areas of Manipur with the motivation made by the missionaries in spite of the orthodox attitude of the people. The contribution of the missionaries towards the development of education among the tribal of Manipur is remarkable. The teachers were motivated able to read the Bible. Many adults could also achieve the capacity of reading the Bible provided by the evangelist in their own dialects. With the hard work of the missionaries in the arena of education, the people in the hill areas of the State have been enlightened in every aspect of life. For instance, they could learn the ways of counting time, days, weeks, month and years (Serto, 2007). William Pettigrew had also contributed a lot to the literacy work. He translated 23 textbooks from Bengali into Manipuri under the sponsorship of the state (Jonah and Mahangthei, 1986). The activities of William Pettigrew were convincing for the people to accept education, for a change. In 1903 a school was established at Hundung (Ukhrul Sub-division) with a number of fifteen students. In 1991, the headquarter from Ukhrul was transferred to Kangpokpi. The transfer of the head-quarter benefitted the surrounding areas in receiving an education. The missionaries could expand their activities successfully in the nearby hill areas, even reaching Tamenglong, schools were established at Longching, Marangching, and Haochong. This was followed by the Taobam, Nungba, Sanglungpang and Tamenglong villages, under the supervision of Crozier the second missionary in Manipur with the assistance of the native Christian teacher (Namthiurei, 1971). The central and State government promoted several programme special for the tribal are from providing for free supply of school uniforms, books, notebooks, etc. to primary school student mid-day meal, payment of term fees and other compulsory fees to secondary school students, pre-matric and post-matric scholarship facilities for additional coaching, vocational and pre-service training classes, reservation of seats in institution of higher and technical education (Shah, 1985). Education thinkers, all over the world agree that for transforming society, education should be provided to the people and that is the reason when a famous educational thinker said democracy requires that, we should educate our masters. For effective functioning of democracy, education is a must. An illiterate populace is likely to be swayed by emotional setting and not at the functioning of democracy. An intelligent exercise of the sacred vote demands that the voter is able to take a cool and well-reasoned, outstand before he uses his precious vote. Education will definitely help him in its right exercise (Dixit, 1996). It has been recognized that education, whether formal or informal is a must for several reasons. Educations provide social mobility, it promotes occupational mobility, it enables adaption of innovations in technology and aids in effective political participation (Rajappa and Mutharayappa, 1986).

## **LABOUR FORCE AND OCCUPATION STRUCTURE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES IN MANIPUR**

### **Cultivators**

The person engaged for work of ploughing, sowing and harvesting create produces different crops and also other kindred crops. Production of fruit, vegetables, and keepers of orchards and those working on plantations are not, however, treated as cultivators. There is an agrarian activity. Their production is concerned with the direct satisfaction of the subsistence need of the workers themselves and surpluses for the market. As such, their attitude is one of independence. They think that whatever produce by them is theirs. So, it is the need of the cultivators to dispose of all the product or part of it. With the increase in their needs in the present civilization, the cultivators also cannot keep with themselves all of their produce as they also need other items like clothing, shelter and other social amenities.

### **Other Worker**

All workers are those who have been engaged in. They have the same features in the sense that they sell productive activities in exchange for their means of livelihood. They tend to think that their productive activities sold out to

the employers are greater in value than what is given to them by their employers. They know that they have a good share of all the values of the productions made by them. Here, the employers pay their attention only to the values of products and not to the amount of exertion of the energy of the workers for these products. They want more products at a cheap rate of labor from workers. The workers, on the other hand, want to get a reasonable rate of wages for their labor. They want that their physical and mental needs to be taken into account at the time of fixing the rates of wages of their labor which they think has not been taken into account. Therefore, these workers more often than not, think that they do not get justice. Such thoughts lead them to think that they do not belong to the factory, office, establishment, etc. where they work (**Census Handbook Manipur, 1981**).

### **Infrastructures on Road Transport and Communication**

The contemporary system of transport and communication was not in trend in any part of North East India, including Manipur. In the early days, people traveled by foot or on horseback or on bullock carts and the mails were carried by runners. Before the Second World War, there were very few roads which were only suitable for the use of pony or bullock carts. The inland water transport in the rivers and lakes of the Manipur plains was the other important means of transport due to rugged terrain and wet climate road building was a difficult task. So, most of the travelers choose the more convenient water routes in the plains and narrow paths in the hills. The Barak River was the main artery in the communication line of the western plain, while the Loktak Lake serves as the main Highway in the central basin of Manipur. The road system was planned during the colonial period to meet the military requirement but it was not adequate to the needs of infrastructure development of Manipur. The important problems obstructing the expansion of road systems were the rough landforms, non-availability of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled labor, costly surfacing and bridge materials, non-cooperation of the tribal people in the hilly areas. After independence, there have been steady developments in the transport and communication of the state. Prosperity and development of an agricultural economy are directly related to the accessibility of the region. It has been seen that agricultural activities have been increasingly intensified in the valley region with the growth of roads. The changes in the agricultural methods from traditional to the scientific and systematic methods are indirect results of the road development. But in the hills, the impact of road transport in agriculture is least. Most of the tribal villages in the interior hills have a bridle and muddy paths linked with the district's roads for which scope of marketability of the products is totally absent. Moreover, inaccessibility is the primary cause for which modern technology methods, package advantages offered by the state have not reached them. Therefore, due to poor accessibility, the Government department officers hardly visit such remote places for offering guidance to the potentially rich hilly areas (**Singh, 2010**).

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

**Majumdar (1961)** define "a tribe is a collection of families or group of families bearing a common name, members of which occupy the same territory, speak the same language and observe certain taboos regarding marriage, profession or occupation and have developed a well-assessed system of reciprocity and mutuality of obligations".

**Chauhan (1970)** emphasized Transport and Communication facilities provide objective criteria for judging the type of isolation and contacts an area has with the outside world.

**Krishnan (1985)** opines that "tribe is a social group simple and kind, the members of which speak a common dialect, have a single government act together for common purposes and have a common name, a contiguous territory, a

relatively uniform culture or way of life and a tradition of common descent.”

**Hanumantha and Mutharayappa (1986)** highlight the reason for high educational backwardness among scheduled Tribes which could be the habitation of some Tribes quite close to the main village and some others being inhabited in interior and other remote areas. Also, awareness of the availability of educational assistance to the tribal population seems to make the difference while some of them take advantage of it while others fail to make use of it. Thus geographical location, lack of education among parents of the tribal children, lack of school facilities nearer to their habitation may adversely affect the utilization of educational facilities by these children.

**Maithani (1992)** points out that the development of hilly and mountainous areas has been great academic and practical interest for quite some time. Social scientists, policy makers, and administrators have come to feel that the hill areas of the country are to face some peculiar problem which inhibits the process of development.

**Rizvi (1996)** suggests that “the problems of the tribal economy and culture are multifarious and calls for a solution with a sympathetic understanding of the first-hand knowledge of the tribal life and institutions. An attempt should be made to minimize the hazards of change and transition and to solve the problems of adjustment and social conflict”.

## RESEARCH DESIGN

### Objectives of the Study

- To analysis the socio-economic conditions of the tribal of the hilly district.
- To examine the Government initiatives for the tribal development programs in Manipur State.
- To analyse and interpret the Human Resource Development, Infrastructural and Occupational structure of Schedule Tribes.

### Research Methodology

**Table 1: Sampling Design of the Study**

Name of the District	No. of Selected Village	No. of Village Selected	No. of Household Selected	Total No. of Household Selected
Tamenglong	58	10	5	50
Senapati	52	10	5	50
Churachandpur	61	10	5	50
Chandel	71	10	5	50
Total	242	40	20	200

The present study is situated in backward tribal districts in Manipur and inhabited by large tribal population in North East India. A stratified sampling technique is used for the primary data collection. All the districts were group into two strata i. e. town and remote areas. The researcher selected randomly 10 villages from each selected district i. e. 5 (five) villages from the town area and 5 villages from remotes areas. Then from 10 villages, 5 (five) household were selected randomly from the sample village for each district. Job and wage associated evidence on different receiver concerned with programmes, facts on learning including physical facilities, health, different development programmes and the public distribution system mainly in the district. Thus, 4 districts, 40 villages and 200 households were selected for the study. Besides, these methods, the secondary data collected from official reports of various departments under the central and state government, Census reports, documents published by NGOs and from an Internet website.

The collected data were analyzed to measure socio-economic status in tribal with the help of appropriate statistical tools like mean, standard deviation, analysis of variance (ANOVA), Post Hoc Test i. e., Scheffe, Spearman Co-relation, chi-square test. It was analyzed by dividing the variations observed which were in experimented data into different parts and its art is assigned to known sources.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

**Table 2: Socio-Economic Status of the Respondent**

Characteristics	Category	District				Total
		Tamenglong	Senapati	Churachandpur	Chandel	
Age	25-35	(32.4)	(23.5)	(14.7)	(29.4)	(17.0)
	36-45	(24.5)	(28.6)	(25.5)	(21.4)	(49.0)
	46-55	(25.8)	(9.7)	(29.0)	(35.5)	(15.5)
	Above 55	(18.9)	(29.7)	(29.7)	(21.6)	(18.5)
Gender	Male	(24.2)	(23.0)	(27.9)	(24.8)	(82.5)
	Female	(28.6)	(34.3)	(11.4)	(25.7)	(100.0)
Religious	Christian	(25.0)	(25.0)	(25.0)	(25.0)	(100.0)
	Tribe	(25.0)	(24.6)	(25.0)	(25.0)	(99.5)
	OBC	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.5)
Occupation	Agriculture	(19.1)	(32.2)	(24.3)	(24.3)	(57.5)
	Self-employ	(34.0)	(17.0)	(23.4)	(25.5)	(23.5)
	Semi-Govt. job	(50.0)	(50.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(2.0)
	Govt. job	(29.4)	(8.8)	(32.4)	(29.4)	(17.0)
Supplementary Occupation	wage labour	(20.2)	(21.3)	(28.1)	(30.3)	(44.5)
	Cultivation	(22.6)	(30.2)	(32.1)	(15.1)	(26.5)
	Any others	(34.5)	(25.9)	(13.8)	(25.9)	(29.0)
Family Income	Below 1000	(.0)	(100.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.5)
	1000-5000	(12.0)	(62.9)	(11.4)	(8.6)	(17.5)
	5000-10000	(54.0)	(14.6)	(24.0)	(33.3)	(48.0)
	10000-25000	(22.0)	(18.2)	(31.8)	(25.0)	(22.0)
	25000 above	(12.0)	(20.8)	(37.5)	(16.7)	(12.0)

**Source:** Computed from Primary Data, Figures in parentheses below indicates the percentage

For age wise classification, above table show and give a detail statistics of household respondents. Data depicted in Table reveals that the household who are responsible in the family are in the age group of 36-45 years with 49.0 percent of the total respondent. 18.5 percent accounted for household who are above 55 years, 17.0 percent are in the age group of 25-35 years and 15.5 percent of the total respondents are in the age group of 46-55 years. Further, District wise distribution also reveals that the Senapati District has the highest number (28) i. e. 28.6 percent of the total age group respondent of 36-45 years and Chandel District has the least number with 21.4 percent. Sex group of the sample respondents shows that 82.5 percent of the respondents belonged to the male group and only 17.5 percent of the total respondent belong to the female group. And in District wise distribution, Churachandpur District has the highest male respondents with 27.9 percent and Senapati District has the lowest number, with 23percent of the total male respondents. The distribution of respondent according to the religion and castes of the sample household reveals that all the respondent of the sample villages belongs to the Christian community with 100.0 percent of the total respondent. It is also shown that majority of the sample respondent belong to the scheduled tribe community with 99.5 percent of the respondent except in Senapati District there is one household which belongs to OBC community. It is learned from the table that out of 200 sample respondents, 115 respondent belong to agriculture group with 57.5 percent, 47 sample respondent belong to self-employ which account for

23.5 percent, Government job recorded with 17.0 percent and semi-government with only 2.0 percent of the total respondent. Further, comparing district wise distribution Senapati has the highest percentage in agriculture and in term of government job most of the districts are comparatively equal except the Senapati district which has 8.8 percent only. 89 of the household belong to wage labor with 44.5 percent of the total respondent. It also reveals that 26.5 percent of the respondents are in the group of the cultivator and 29.0 percent of the respondents are in 'Any other' category viz. Pan shop, vegetable vendor, etc., it is also inferred that out of 89 wage labor of the respondent, Chandel has the highest number (27) and Tamenglong district has the least number (18) of the supplementary occupation. only 1 respondent i. e. 0.5 percent of the total respondents who have the income in the category of below 1000 while 17.5 percent are in the group of 1000-5000, 48.0 percent of the respondent are in the group of 5000-10000, 22.0 percent in the group of 10000-25000 and 12.0 percent of the total respondents are in the group of above 25000.

### TEST OF HYPOTHESES

**H<sub>1</sub>:** There is a significant difference among the four districts regarding their monthly expenditure on food, clothing, medical, education, and others.

**Table 3: Comparative Monthly Expenditures of the Four Districts**

Dimensions	Tamenglong	Senapati	Churachandpur	Chandel	F	P
Expenditure on food	1685.8 ± 792.21	390 ± 834.58	1524.90 ± 761.79	1023 ± 423.68	7.653	0.000
Expenditure on clothing	569.2 ± 1326.49	997 ± 816	1160.9 ± 943.89	925.6 ± 880.4	4.506	0.008
Expenditure on medical	966.2 ± 887.27	603 ± 680.44	685.1 ± 353.97	506.4 ± 389.52	5.133	0.002
Expenditure on education	1614 ± 2303.19	1742.2 ± 2135.59	2406.4 ± 2285.67	2240.42 ± 3929.17	0.957	0.414
Expenditure on fuel	483.8 ± 732.74	45.2 ± 183.03	188.8 ± 408.7	221.4 ± 317.64	13.675	0.000
Expenditure on others	646.2 ± 554.49	463.2 ± 406.22	419.3 ± 491.56	539.4 ± 721.58	1.600	0.191

**Sources:** Computed from Primary Data

**Inference:** The mean and standard deviation of expenditure on food; expenditure on clothing; expenditure on medical; expenditure on education; expenditure on fuel and expenditure on others are given in Table 3. In order to test the Hypothesis, the study conducted the one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) through SPSS 21, whether there is no significant difference among the four districts regarding their monthly expenditure on food, clothing, medical, education and others. The F value observed that the difference to be significant in terms of expenditure on food; The P value in the above table is less than 0.05. Therefore, the result shows a significant difference among the four districts regarding expenditure on food.

**H<sub>1</sub>** There is a significant relationship between the satisfaction with the present state policies for tribal development and occupation of the family.

**Table 4: Comparative Analysis-State Policies for Tribal Development and Occupation of Family**

Occupation	Very Dissatisfied	Somewhat Dissatisfied	Satisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Very much Satisfied
Agriculture	18	60	20	15	2
Self Employed	5	25	7	10	0
Semi Government job	2	0	1	1	0
Government job	3	13	13	5	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>2</b>

**Source:** Computed from Primary Data

**Table 5: Summary of Chi-Square Test Statistics**

	Value	df	Asymmetric Significant (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	17.830	12	0.121
Likelihood Ratio	18.133	12	0.112
No. of Valid Cases	200	-----	-----

5% level of significance

**Inference:** The calculated value of chi-square ( $\chi^2$ ) = 17.830, the result of chi-square, clearly reveals that the significant value is.121 (Pearson) is greater than the cut of value 0.05. Hence, the calculated value is less than the table value. Therefore, the null hypothesis has failed to accept and the research hypothesis is rejected.

**H<sub>1</sub>:** There is a significant relationship between the satisfaction with the present state policies for tribal development and monthly income.

**Table 6: Comparative Analysis-State Policies for Tribal Development and Income**

Income	Very Dissatisfied	Somewhat Dissatisfied	Satisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Very much Satisfied
Below 500	0	0	0	2	0
500-1000	10	5	2	1	0
1000-3000	8	44	13	8	1
3000-0000	7	42	14	14	1
Above 10000	3	7	12	6	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>2</b>

**Source:** Computed from Primary Data

**Table 7: Summary of Chi-Square Tests Statistic**

	Value	df	Asymmetric Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	54.146	16	0.000
Likelihood Ratio	41.698	16	0.000
No. of Valid Cases	200		

5% level of significance

**Inference:** The calculated value of chi-square ( $\chi^2$ ) = 54.146, the result of the chi-square, clearly reveals that the significant value is.000 (Pearson) and it is less than the cut of value 0.05. Hence, the calculated value is greater than the

table value. Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected and the research hypothesis is accepted.

**H<sub>1</sub>:** There is a significant relationship between the satisfaction with the present state policies for tribal development and family monthly income.

**Table 8: Comparative Analysis-State Policies for Tribal Development and Family Income**

Family Income	Very Dissatisfied	Somewhat Dissatisfied	Satisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Very much Satisfied
Below 1000	0	0	0	1	0
1000-5000	11	13	6	5	0
5000-10000	11	55	14	15	1
10000-25000	4	19	12	8	1
Above 25000	2	11	9	2	0
Total	28	98	41	31	2

Source: Computed from Primary Data

**Table 9: Summary of Chi-Square Test Statistics**

	Value	df	Asymmetric Significant (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	26.038	16	0.053
Likelihood Ratio	22.563	16	0.126
No. of Valid Cases	200		-----

5% level of significance

**Inference:** The calculated value of chi-square ( $\chi^2$ ) = 26.038, the result of the chi-square as clearly reveals that the significant value is 0.053 (Pearson) and it is greater than the cut of value 0.05. Hence, the calculated value is less than the table value. Therefore, the null hypothesis rejected and the research hypothesis is accepted.

**H<sub>1</sub>:** There is a significant relationship between the satisfaction with the present state policies for tribal development and gender of respondents.

**Table 10: Comparative Analysis-State Policies for Tribal Development and Gender**

Gender	Not at all Useful	Not very much Useful	Neutral	Somewhat Useful	Very much Useful
Male	26	41	44	35	19
Female	1	14	5	6	9
Total	27	55	49	41	28

Source: Computed from Primary Data

**Table 11: Summary of Chi-square Test Statistic**

	Value	df	Asymmetric Significant (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	12.168	4	0.016
Likelihood Ratio	12.939	4	0.012
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.23	1	0.135
No. of Valid Cases	200		

5% level of significance

**Inference:** The calculated value of chi-square ( $\chi^2$ ) = 12.168, the result of the chi-square as clearly reveals that the significant value is 0.016 (Pearson) and it is less than the cut of value 0.05. Hence, the calculated value is greater than the table value. Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected and the research hypothesis is accepted.



**H<sub>1</sub>:** There is a significant relationship between the level of education and tribal development programme.

**Table 12: Comparative Analysis- a Level of Education and Knowledge of Tribal Development Programme**

	Primary	Middle	Secondary	Graduate & above	Others
Yes	29	36	50	16	3
No	24	14	17	8	3
Total	53	50	67	24	6

**Source:** Computed from Primary Data

**Table 13: Summary of Chi-Square Test Statistic**

	Value	df	Asymmetric Significant (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	6.730	4	0.151
Likelihood Ratio	6.607	4	0.158
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.334	1	0.248
No. of Valid Cases	200		

5% level of significance

**Inference:** The calculated value of chi-square ( $\chi^2$ )=6.730, the result of the chi-square, clearly reveals that the significant value is.151 (Pearson) and it is greater than the cut of value 0.05. Hence, the calculated value is less than the table value. Therefore, the null hypothesis is accepted and the research hypothesis is rejected.

## **FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS, AND CONCLUSIONS**

### **Findings**

- The highest number of the respondent is between the age group of 36-45, it is the age of the energetic and the dynamic, ability to have a vision for future plan and for decision making in the family.
- The society is a patriarchal type, males take the responsibility of decision making in the family. So, male respondents are higher than the female respondents.
- 57.5 is agriculture and 23.5 percent of the respondents opt for self-employment. Poverty and education level of the respondent makes them opt for agriculture as their occupation.
- Family opts for wage labour other than the agriculture and 29.0 percent respondents makes their living by making apan shop, vegetable vendor, grocery shop, etc.
- Most of the families of the sampled household are in the group of 5000-10000. With the price of the commodity is shooting up, it becomes difficult for families to manage with the meager income.
- A significant change among the four districts regarding their monthly expenditure on food, medical, clothing, and fuel.
- No significant among the four districts regarding their monthly expenditure on education and others.
- No significant relationship between the satisfaction with the present state policies for tribal development and occupation of the family.

- A significant relationship between the satisfaction of the present State policies for tribal development and income.
- A significant relationship between the satisfaction with the present State policies for tribal development and income.
- No significant relationship between the satisfaction with the present State policies for tribal development and gender.
- No significant relationship between the level of education and knowledge of tribal development programme.
- Want of organized marketing is a big bottleneck of the tribal economy, weekly markets are held in certain villages on roadsides. Retail traders hawkers, and passerby visits these markets and purchase agriculture produce and forest products. Due to an indifferent attitude towards economic growth, the villagers are lacking economic competition even for hunting and fishing. The villagers generally are not at all conversant with electrical devices and appliances, the concept and use of economic phenomena like an investment, marketing, storage are not clear to the villagers.

## SUGGESTIONS & CONCLUSIONS

The Government of Manipur should implement suitable schemes to guard the tribal from financial exploitation and vulnerability. Baking and cooperative services should be extended to the tribal for their economic uplift. All concessions and welfare schemes should be implemented and channelized through the district administrative. The infrastructure i. e., roads, bridge, electrification, irrigation, drinking water schemes must be initiated so that the tribal economy may come up. Simply sanctioning of loans, granting of house sites and agricultural land, educational concessions, and employment opportunities will not solve the problem, since above not in a position to safeguard themselves against the majority of the tribal are not in a position to safeguard themselves against the economic ills and evil designs of the dominant communities. There is a need to generate self-employment opportunities for the tribal instead of selling raw materials to traders at meager rates, they can be motivated and trained to prepare finished or semi-finished products for a better sale. Today the importance of education for people in the hills is for their upliftment and advancement. The growth of Road transport can bring about social and cultural cohesion and a change in the economy as well as the socio-cultural structure of the people. From the above statement, it is quite clear that hilly districts of Manipur have a wide disparity in the economy, social awareness and environment transformation. In spite of enormous incentives and safety measures offered to the people, the conditions have not changed due to the negligence in the infrastructural development and in generating awareness among them. Through the various development programmes and schemes implemented by the government for their upliftment, the economic standard and living conditions of the tribal are still backward. This can be on the aspects of the development schemes are not implemented sincerely, monitor and controlling throughout, due to inadequate transport and communication facilities. And the people are very ignorant about the schemes and programme implemented by the government because their education level is low and they do not intermingle with the mainstream people.

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